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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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This is the season of the year when many ericans make a pleasure trip to Cuba, out that is not the inspiring motive of Mr. Neely's voyage, who will sail for Ha vana on Saturday.

With a deaf and dumb asylum that can ecommodate many more than are in the proposition to establish another seems to have no point unless it be to pay three trustees \$1,000 each, as the bill provides.

It is unfortunate that some of the pro fessors of Stanford University should take themselves so seriously that they feel they must resign. If they will look about they will find that few people give much heed to

Mr. Bryan's fondness for the dramatic and spectacular made him try to invest the first issue of his new paper with a halo of that sort, he donning a working apron to feed the press, etc. It will not be his fault if he does not keep himself before the pub-

It is gratifying to observe that in all the United States there has not been a ordant note in the universal expression of sympathy and regret elicited by the death of Queen Victoria. Congress, the state degislatures, press and people have been of one mind, and the Anglophobist has not been heard.

The national anthem of Great Britain "God Save the Queen," will now have t be changed in phraseology to "God Say the King," though the air will not b changed. Both the words and the must date back to the eighteenth century, having been composed in honor of a birthday George II and first performed in public

The argument made in favor of the proposed municipal pawnbrokers' bill that it will enable employes of the city government to discount orders on their advance salaries at low interest rates is not altogether a good one. The salaries of all mu nicipal employes are fairly liberal and the city should not be placed in the position of having its credit discounted in any money lender's office.

Gen. John P. C. Shanks, who died yesterday at his home in Portland, Ind., was notable career, though of late years he was not in public life. Self-educated in the great difficulties he became a successful lawyer, a member of the State Legislature, a useful member of Congress and a brigagier general in the Union army. He was one of the earliest Republicans in the State, of whom there are not many survivors.

The Prince of Wales, now Edward VII, is a man of good sense, excellent judgment attainments. He commands the confidence of the British peoand experience is qualified But how about the succession? twelve or fifteen years. His oldest son, old, is not particularly bright nor popular. The devotion which the British people have long felt for Victoria will be largely transferred to her son, but will it pass in turn to his son?

The life of Albert Edward, for sixty years helr apparent to the throne of England used to frequent. He may not relish this, but he cannot escape the edict which will regulate the rest of his life.

Governor Durbin was compelled to devote the larger part of the two first days of peared, two hundred letters were received. Mrection of police affairs. Yet the impres-

between the friends of Brown and Smith | time that the practice of taking private | man owes to all that government means over a police commissionership. The trouble seems to be that factions of excelwill take place if one of these men or one of a half dozen others is not selected to fill this position. Are not these citizens taking themselves altogether too seriously about this matter? Is it not possible that a desire to defeat and humiliate the opposite side has something to do with the intensity of this really trivial affair? It is not worth three days of the Governor's time. And this leads to the remark that it would be better to let all the cities control their police.

A CHEERFUL REPORT.

The report of President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' convention, is a cheerful document compared with those which have been made from time to time by his predecessors. For years the most important industry of coal-mining, so far as the miners were concerned, had few hopeful features. Wages were low, employment intermittent, and disagreements and strikes were frequent. But an improvement began in 1897, and it has continued ever since. The annual increase of wages secured by miners for the year which will end March 31, 1901, will be \$12,000,000 over the amount received during the preceding year by the miners of bituminous coal, and \$5,000,000 by anthracite miners-an aggregate of \$17,000,-000. The increase to bituminous miners has | victions have been made. In most instances been \$70 per capita. That may not appear | the traveling deputies have been assisted a large increase, but, considering the num- in the enforcement of the law by the lober of men employed and the average cal deputies. This shows the steady growth might be either straight melodrama or Irish wages, it becomes a very large increase in of a sentiment in favor of fish and gamepercentage.

country, and strikes and lockouts were frequent, the Journal said that the importance of the coal-producing industry-the basis of the country's industries-should | cause of his experience and careful study | rings." be put upon a basis which would enable of the subject. He recommends more those who worked in coal mines to obtain decent wages. It was then suggested that | tion of streams; a lighter penalty for dynasuch conditions could be brought about by wise action on the part of employers and | der the present law; the repeal of the pro employes. The cause of the starvation hibitory clause against hook-and-line fishwages being the sharp competition incident to an over-supply of coal, it was sug- the anti-seining provision, and the imposgested that mine operators agree a paying price and maintain it. It has since been said that such an agreement would be a trust or combination to advance prices, and consequently indefensifar the mine operators have combined cannot be told; but this much is certain; The price of coal has advanced so that mine operators can pay much better

It is understood that the better wages is the result of organization. That organization has done much to bring about the improvement, no one can deny who has ac quainted himeslf with the facts. Still, the improved conditions of the country, inthe demand for coal had continued the same in 1898, 1899 and 1900 as it was in 1896, powerful coal miners' organization able conditions of the market for coal it would have been almost impossible to have obtained an advance of wages. But the general increased demand for coal made conditions favorable, these favorable conditions were recognized by mine operators, and such sagacious leaders vantage. Instead of strikes here and there. election of 1896.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND AS-

SESSMENTS. If the street improvement bill, prepared by the Commercial Club, and considered by the House committee on affairs of the city of Indianapolis, was intended to benefit property owners, the intention has been very inadequately carried out. In reality, it would leave property owners in a worse situation than they are now, and that improvements in this city have been or "If you don't like it, you can turn in you mixers:" in other words, your property. In many instances the assessments on prop erty have been more than the property was worth, and the owners would willingly have given a quitclaim deed for the assessment As far as known the authorities have neve expressed any regret for this operation the law or shown any disposition to air property owners in avoiding it. The Con stitution of the United States provides that person shall be deprived of property rreme Court of the United States has hel that this requires a judicial inquiry as values and benefits, and that the owner the property be compensated to its ful

value over and above benefits. The amendatory act of 1899 relative improvements in the city of Indianapolis provided that "No improvement of any when completed, is to cost more that per cent. of the aggregate appraised value the assessment against any particular piece of property exceed 25 per cent. of its ap-

other respects. The Board of Public Works exceeds, say, 10 per cent, of the value of sessment. The present provision in regard been framed in the interest of the confiscation policy, and the practice has been accordingly. As far as many property owners that few issues now before the world are | these respects will come too late, but it is

property for street and sewer improvements without due process of law and treating property owners as if they had no rights which a public works board was bound to respect should cease.

FISH COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The report of Z. T. Sweeney, commissioner of fisheries and game for Indiana, for the years 1899 and 1900 shows substantial progress in the direction of protecting the fish and game of the State and developing a public sentiment in favor of judicious legislation on the subject. It has not been many years since a law for the protection of fish and game was considered in this State as a meddlesome interference with personal rights; now all reasonable people regard it as necessary for the conservation of one of nature's gifts which no person has a right wantonly to squander or destroy. Such legislation is clearly in the interest of the resident poor man or person of moderate means, as the preservation of fish and game at home makes it possible for them to enjoy pleasures which the rich can easily find by The commissioner's report shows that

while the present law is not what it should be it is a decided advance on any previous legislation, and while it has not been possible to prevent its open violation in some localities many arrests and conprotection. During the last two years there Ten years ago, when coal miners were were 420 convictions for violations of the the most inadequately paid workers in the law, and the fines resulting therefrom amounted to \$2,400. The commissioner recommends some amendments to the present law which are entitled to weight bestringent legislation in regard to the pollumiting because juries will not convict uning in May and June; a modification of ing of a license fee on nonresident sportsmen who come into Indiana to hunt. The Journal believes all of these recommendations are good. It also favors an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for the enforcement of the fish and game laws and for the propagation of fish and birds. Ohio appropriates for this purpose \$21,500 a year; Michigan, \$27,500; Minnesota, \$25,000; Missouri, \$15,000; Illinois, \$10,000; Iowa, \$15,000; Indiana, \$4,800. Indiana should not be content to occupy this position in a matter of so much practical importance.

INDIANA STONE FOR THE FEDERAL

BUILDING. The supervising architect of the treasury cident to the election of Mr. McKinley in has added \$500,000 to the additional appro-1896 have made organization possible. If priation asked for the Indianapolis postoffice in order that granite or marble may be as saying that he does not consider Indicould not have been built up as it has been ana limestone as well suited as either of the past two years. Under those unfavor- the other materials for the working out of the plan adopted. Inasmuch as the plans submitted, including the one accepted, are said all to have been based on the understanding that limestone would be used, and as the supervising architect admits that limestone "can" be used, the demand for a more costly material seems entirely un-Mitchell were able to press their ad- necessary. The qualities and merits of the Bedford limestone need not be discussed cool-headed and intelligent delegates have here. The subject was considered from met the mine operators as they did in this every side before the Statehouse was built. city a year ago, discussed the subject and and when the soldiers' monument was bereached an agreement beneficial to both ing planned. Those structures show what sides. The whole gain for the miners, how- the stone is, and no regrets over its use ever, has its foundation in the result of the have ever been heard. Its hardness, its durability, its "orkable qualities have been tested thousands of times and with satisfaction to all who have chosen it in place of other materials. It has been used in public buildings-Statehouses, courthouses, postoffices, libraries, churches, etc., and in private business blocks in all the large cities of the country and in nearly every State of the Union. With such a satisfactory should we go to Vermont or Maine for material far more costly, but not proportion-It is a federal building, but it is a building in which Indiana has the chief concern and in regard to whose construction Indiana people should have a voice. Undoubtedly, if only as a matter of State pride, the popular expression would be in favor of the Bedford stone, but there would be also the thought that to pass it by would be an injustice to a great and important home industry. Let the new postoffice be ouilt from the Indiana quarries.

> A statement has been going the rounds the food eaten by what the author pleased to call the laboring class is adulterated, and, consequently, unfit for use No attempt is made to specify the foods in common use which are adulterated. It has been done frequently, but usually by som pure-food commissionership and a bureau Vegetables cannot be adulterated; bread stuffs and meats cannot be very much regarded as pure; lard is mixed with cotharmful; cheap grades of prepared coffee probably contain ingredients which are no under the pure-food laws of that State ity to at least warn the people against such brands of goods? There is altogether too much assumption in regard to this who subject by those who are interested in large state expenditure to fight adulterated

The bill proposing to abolish the poll it will absolve a large number of men from paying a pittance for the support of govof life and ceases at the age of fifty. It is never too late to establish justice. It is based upon the theory that the able-bodied

something toward its support. At the same time that this bill is pending, another measure is pending which proposes to compel the taxpayers on property to purchase text-books for an scholars in public schools. The tendency is to place every kind of burden upon the owners of real

FROM HITHER AND YON.

property. It is unjust,

the ocean?

The Destroyer. Smart Set "I'm afraid poor old Hithard is done for. His ocomotor ataxia is too much for him at last." "What make of automobile is that?" The Last Resort.

Superintendent-These goods won't sell at eleven cents a yard. Dry Goods Man-Mark them up to fourteen and put them on the bargain counter.

The Effect of Oil. Yonkers Statesman. Crimsonbeak-Did you see Dauber's painting of

Yeast-Yes. Crimsonbeak-What did you think of it? Yeast-Oh, I thought the water looked too Crimsonbeak-Well, you know, it's the oil or

t that does that. Perplexity.

Detroit Journal. Breathless, she paused in her mad flight. Oh, how terribly still it was, here in the forest

"I will lave me face in you brook!" she cried The audience looked perplexedly one at an other. For the heroine's face was manifestly of such a nature that this remark of hers

Trials of a Career.

'in the denunciation scene you must raise your hand to high heaven," said the Stage "But, if I do," protested the Leading Lady,

"the calcium lights will not strike my diamond sion and applaud at the proper intervals, have no idea of the trials of a stage career.

SITUATION MORE ACUTE

MARAUDING CREEKS CONTINUE CRUSADE AGAINST SETTLERS.

Full-Blood Indian Killed for Not Join ing Them-General Lee Given Authority to Send Troops.

MUSKOGEE, Jan. 23 .- The Creek troubl continues the same as yesterday. The fullbloods are still in arms, harassing the whites and are posting notices threatening lives. Two full-blood members of the Snake party were arrested this afternoon at Checotah and brought to Muskogee. They were Eastman Polk and Frank Holtuka. They were going through the country posting notices. The Snake party sent word to Marshal Bennett that if the men arrested were not released in twenty-four hours they would burn Checotah. The town fears an attack to-night and the citizens are armed. Alex Evans and Eugene Newton were captured to-day and taken away by the Snake band. It is feared that if relief does not come from federal troops bloodshed will follow quickly. Marshal Bennett says he will lead a band of fifty deputies against the Snake party if troops

News was brought in to-day of the killing of Dick King, a full-blooded Creek. because of his refusal to join the ma-

A runner from the scene of the uprising, who reached Checotah to-day, says the members of the band are increasing in represented, there being members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee and Seminole tribes with the Creek band. Three more Indians were whipped yesterday, and those fullbloods who attempt to leave their homes and not take part in the uprising are regarded as traitors to the Snake band and are forced to return. The friendly Indians are in a quandary. They claim that the protection which their own laws afforded them was taken away by the Curtis bill, which abolished the tribal courts and court officers, and that of the United States marshal is helpless to protect them with the small force at his comand.

One of the worst features of the uprising is found in the destruction of allotment certificates which have been issued to the fullbloods by the Dawes commission. Every fullblood known to have taken out allotment papers is visited by the light horsemen and whipped, or his certificate destroyed. Little or no harm has been done to the whites, the enmity of the band being directed principally against the bands who follow and are in sympathy with the policy of the United States government.

Choctaws Are on a Rampage.

SOUTH M'ALESTER, I. T., Jan. 23 .-About two hundred full-blooded Choctaw Indians camped ten miles north of here, held a meeting yesterday and passed resolutions deposing Governor Dukes and then elected a full-blooded Indian named Danie! Bell, Governor. They also elected new officers for Gaines county and deposed the sage to Governor Dukes that they have taken the government of the Choctaw nat'on out of his hands. Members of the band are said to be well armed and very ugly. Troops are needed badly.

REFERRED TO GENERAL LEE.

He Has Authority to Send Troops if

They Are Needed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The commissioner of Indian affairs has received a dispatch from Indian Agent Shoenfelt, of Muskogee, I. T., advising him of the serious.trouble among the Creeks and urging immediate assistance to quell the outbreak. The agent says that the disappointed Creek Indians known as the Snake band have established a government and elected officers. Three light horsemen have murdered one man, whipped and intimidated others, and have isued warrants for arrests of other Creek Indians who have selected allotments. The Indians are heavily armed and his police force is insufficient to cope with them. He says that unless vigorous action is taken at once, compelling the Indians to disband, many innocent people will be murdered. He requests that a troop of cavalry be sent from Fort Reno to Henrietta. The telegram has been forwarded to the secretary of war with the request that troops be dispatched to the scene of trouble.

The War Department telegraphed General Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the Department of Missouri, at Omaha, authorizng him to act in his own discretion in the matter of sending troops.

Cavalry Troop Ordered Out.

OMAHA, Jan. 23.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to-day sent telegraphic orders to Lieutenant Dixon, commanding Troop of the Eighth Cavalry, at Fort Reno, O. T. to proceed at once to the scene of the Indian trouble at Muskogee, I. T. General Lee said that, beyond the press dispatches. he had no information as to the extent of the trouble.

Neely Will Sail on Saturday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 .- Charles F. W. Neely, who is charged with embezzling the of the Cuban postoffice, will sail for Havana on Saturday on the steamship Mexico, to stand trial for his alleged crime. The warrant for Neely's extradition was received to-day from the secretary of

THE INDIANA LEGISLATORS ARE | concurred in the report NOW HARD AT WORK.

Prompt Action Is Being Taken by the Committees of the House and Senate.

ANOTHER FLOOD OF BILLS

BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLA-

the Queen-Committee Reports

and Routine.

TURE DELUGED WITH THEM. Resolutions Adopted on the Death of

Both Senate and House held half-day sessions yesterday. Considerable business was dispatched in both bodies. In the House a number of bills were introduced There were two reports from the commit-

Mr. Morgan making the minority report, The matter will come up for discussion a week from to-day. Party lines were drawn in the House again yesterday, when Representative Jackman introduced a measure affecting the number of wards and their boundaries in the town of Waterloo. The Republicans

tee on affairs of the city of Indianapolis,

became suspicious of the measure, and when Mr. Jackman asked to have the bill passed at once, the measure was voted down. Mr. Jackman insists that there is no politics behind the measure.

The fact that the Senate judiciary com-Ah, we petty people who merely pay admis- mittee did not report yesterday on Mr. Bonham's House bill increasing the nu ber of employes of the House of Representatives gave rise to the belief that it had reconsidered its expressed intention of reporting unfavorably on the bill, and this belief obtained among the members of the House all day, but at a meeting of the committee, held yesterday evening, it was definitely decided to stick by the former decision, and an unfavorable report will be made on the bill this morning. The decision of the judiciary committee places Speaker Artman in a rather embarrassing position, as the House will either nave to get along without the desired help or provide for it by a mere resolution, the introduction of which Mr. Artman has declared he will hold out of order.

The Senate committee on fees and salaries voted to indefinitely postpone the bill prepared by the State Fee and Salary Commission giving County Councils power to specify the number of days in the year that assessors and surveyors shall work which effectually kills it. The special committee appointed to look into the Vincennes University claim made its report, but no action was taken thereon, except to order 500 copies of the report printed.

IN THE SENATE.

Queen Victoria's Death Deplored-The New Federal Building.

The session of the Senate was again opened yesterday morning with prayer by Rev. Mr. Carmichael, of the House of Representatives. The reading of the journal was dispensed with and Senator Barlow. obtaining recognition, offered the following resolution relative to the death of Queen Victoria:

"Resolved, That the death of her Royal and Imperial Majesty Victoria, of noble virtues and great renown, is sincerely deplored by the Senate of Indiana.

The resolution was adopted. The next order of business was bills on second reading. Senate bill No. 60, which seeks to legalize the incorporation of the town of Huron, Lawrence county, was called up by Senator Brooks and advanced to its third reading. The bill of Senator Parks (No. 43) raising the bonds of county recorders from \$2,000 to \$4,000 and the bill of Senator Wood (No. 57) making it a felony for one to give a fraudulent return of property valuation in order to obtain credit were also advanced to third reading.

Under the head of remonstrances and petitions Senator Harrison presented a remonstrance signed by the veterans of the Grand Army of Shelbyville protesting against the resolution favoring the removal of the battle flags of Indiana regiments that fought under General Grant to the tomb of Grant at Riverside, New York. The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs. The committee on agriculture, of which Senator Barlow is chairman, made a re-

troduced by Senator Guthrie, which provides for the abolishment of the Indiana live stock sanitary commission and places the appointment of the state veterinarian in the hands of the Governor, who, with the auditor and treasurer of state as a board, shall fix his compensation, which is limited to not more than \$1,200 per year. The committee on fees and salaries re ported favorably on the bill providing that circuit judges whose districts comprise more than one county shall receive reimbursement for their expenses incurred while they are holding court in other than their home counties, but the bill was amended old ones. They have sent a special mes- to include superior judges. The committee was divided in its report on the bill, but the majority report was adopted without discussion. The bill which provides that county councils shall have the power to declare the number of days county assessors and county surveyors shall serve was reported unfavorably.

Senator Gochenour, chairman of the committee on mileage, recommended that the mileage of Senator Garriott, who died before the session, amounting to 180 miles, be allowed to his widow and that Senator Fleming be allowed 262 miles. A resolution offered by Senator Brooks

asking that the Legislature request the Indiana representatives in Congress to vote against any additional appropriation for the federal building to be constructed in this city was on motion made a special order for discussion for 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon. The resolution was as fol-"Whereas, Such building can be con-

structed without any additional appropriation if the material therefor shall be selected from the extensive and justly celebrated granite of this great State, whose products are of ornament and durability in all parts of the country, and of which this magnificent capitol building is one "Whereas, It would be an unusual and unfair discrimination against the products

terial or labor to be used in such build-The Indiana representatives at Washington were therefore asked to vote against A number of bills were introduced and

of the State to go to others for such ma-

morning. LOWER HOUSE'S SESSION.

New Bills Introduced and Reports of Committees.

A considerable part of yesterday's session of the House was devoted to the reading

of reports from committees. The sharpest argument of the forenoon was over the report of the committee on county and township business. This committee among other matters had taken up Mr. Dirkson's bill requiring the listing of promissory notes for taxation, making them noncollectible unless listed. There were two reports on the bill, the majority reporting against it. The minority was for it. The majority report was adopted by a vote of forty-six to forty-two. The Democrats by State Factory Inspector McAbee pro-

the other committees reporting was the | boilers. one on rights and privileges. It recom-mended that Mr. Reagan's bill giving blind persons the right to peddle without a li-cense, be indefinitely postponed. The House

Among the first of the bills to be introduced yesterday morning was one by Mr. Louttit, of Allen county, relating to the fares to be charged by railroad companies. The bill provides for a fare of two cents a amount to \$4,000 a mile, or more. On railroads where the earnings are less than \$4,000 a mile, a fare of two and a half cents a mile may be charged.

A UNIQUE FEATURE.

Representatives Trout introduced a bill that has a rather unique feature. It is designed to benefit those litigants who are too poor to appeal from lower courts. Under this bill where a poor man is defeated in a civil suit and has not the funds with which to file an appeal bond or to take his case higher, he may lie in jail and his case will be taken up the same as if he was provided with funds. Another of Mr. Trout's bills is for the benefit of those who furnish material for ditches and for those who perform the labor. The bill gives the laborer and the one who furnishes material to the contractor the right to take a lien on the land where the work is done and if the contractor does not pay his bills the land-owner will be liable. Along this line Representative Horsfield introduced a bill. Its purpose is to protect firms supplying materials for public improvements, so that they may collect their bills. The measure provides that municipalities and many committee reports were heard. having contract work done must see that all the material and labor is paid for before

the contractor is finally paid.

Another of Mr. Horsfield's bills fixes the salaries of janitors at the State house at \$50 a month. Mr. Horsfield has discovered that the present law provides that they shall not receive more than \$50 a month but does not prevent their being paid less. Mr. Horsfield is of opinion that none of the janitors now employed at regular work in the building are receiving as much as \$50

a month Representative Jackman attempted to get a measure through the House providing for changes in the ward boundaries of the town of Waterloo. It was sought to get the bill passed but the Republicans became suspicious of a trap and voted against it. Mr. Jackman was considerably disappointed and says he will attempt to get the | power such cities to purchase the property measure through again. He declares there under foreclosure and sale. is no politics about it, and that the Repub-

FELONIES DEFINED. purpose of the bill is to prevent crimes against the ballot box. It provides that any person who attempts to bribe or is successful in bribing another person to vote for a certain candidate, shall be deemed guilty of felony and on conviction shall be disfranchised for not less than ten years nor more than twenty years, shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 and put in prison for not less than two years nor more than ten years for each offense. The person who is bribed or on whom the attempt was made may be compelled to testify against the accused, but his testimony shall not thereafter be used against him in any action. The measure makes it the duty of the prosecutor to make special inquiry regarding persons supposed to have been

guilty of violating this law. Mr. Burrier introduced two bills in which the State Federation of Labor is taking an active interest. One is to improve the sanitary condition of bakeries and the other amends the law regulating the office of the State factory inspector. Representative Neal introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a State board of for-

Mr. Robertson sent up a bill which, if it becomes a law, will put an end to the pranks of many a local satirist. Under its provisions any one who takes a horse away from where it is hitched to a rack. and after driving it about, turns it loose or returns it, may be arrested and fined and imprisoned

Another anti-trust bill was introduced, his one coming from Mr. Slack, of the minority side of the House. The author of the bill says it combines the best feattures of sections of the Ohio and Texas laws, affecting trusts. Mr. Slack points out that the anti-trust laws in these two States have been held constitutional and suits under these laws have been instituted in both of these States and have been successful.

USE OF NARCOTICS. A bill introducd by Representative Reeves is intended for the benefit of those have become victims The bill prevents of narcotics. from selling morphine, opietc., unless the person ing the purchase exhibits a prescrip-

tion from a licensed physician. Mr. Burrier withdrew House bill No. 21. The bill affects the county and township reform laws and Mr. Burrier recognizes the importance of interfering with these laws as little as possible. A bill is to be introduced by Mr. Mansfield covering the points in Mr. Burrier's bill, and at the same time not disturbing the reform laws. The secretary of the Senate appeared in be House and announced that Senate bill No. 24 had passed. This bill was to legal-

ize the acts of the officers of the town of Alamo, Montgomery county. It was handed down by the speaker for first reading Representative Louttit introduced a resoution providing for the mo memorial on account of the death of Representative Charles L. Drummond, of Allen county. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Madden inviting the members of the

mine-workers' conference to visit the House. This resolution and the one introduced by Mr. Louttit were concurred in. The House adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning. The House will begin holding all-day sessions to-day.

BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Brief Synopsis Given of the Various New Measures.

A bill was introduced by Senator Gochenour yesterday amending the act to establish a State Library Board, etc. The bill transfers the purchasing power of the state librarian to the State Library Board and increases the salary of the state ilbrarian from \$1,500 to \$1,800. The bill also makes provision for the employment of two deputies, at a salary of \$900 each.

Senator Joss introduced a bill which provides that the term of office of the attorney general, clerk of the Supreme and Appellate courts, state geologist and chief of the bureau of statistics, to be elected at the general election of 1902, shall begin or the 1st day of January, 1903. Another bill introduced by Senator Joss, fixing the erms of county officers, provides that the term of county auditor, clerk, sheriff and recorder in each county of the State shall begin on the 1st day of January following the terms of the present incumbents of the various offices.

A bill introduced by Senator Heller provides that railroads, express companies and other carriers which shall demand or receive for the carriage or conveyance of any article compensation for a larger number of pounds than has been actually transported shall be liable to the person or firm against who such overweight charges are made in ten times the amount of such overcharge, together with reasonable attorney lees for the collection thereof.

x x x Senator Charles's bill provides for the the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock this establishment of a village for epileptics. The bill is practically the same as the one introduced last week by Senator Lambert. with the exception that it provides for the appointment by the Governor of a non partisan board of commissioners, which shall decide upon the location of the village. The bill introduced by Senator Lambert requires the village to be established within six miles of the city of Columbus.

> A bill introduced by Senator Lambert amends the present law protecting the lib erty, safety and health of laborers. It provides for the creation of a department of inspection and the appointment by the Governor of a chief inspector for a term of four years at a salary of \$1,800 per year. The bill also provides for an appropriation of \$10,900 for the expenses of the de-

Senator Burns introduced a bill prepared

stood solidly for the minority report and viding for the inspection of boilers and fer Speaker Artman voted with them. Among | certain safety appliances to be used on all

> The bill prepared by the Commercial Club concerning primary elections, a full synopsis of which has been published heretofore, was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Matson.

A bill introduced by Senator Thompson providing for the taxing, regulating and mile on all roads whose annual earnings licensing of transient merchants will require all transient merchants wishing to do business in a certain county to secure a license of the county auditor thereof. The license fee is fixed by the bill at \$25 per day for the first ten days and \$10 a day for each day thereafter. The fees go to the common-school fund of the county. The object of the bill is to prevent the fake nre sales, etc.

> Senator Wampler's bill provides for the appointment of attorneys to defend poor and juvenile prisoners arrested by the police or who are placed on trial in municipai courts in cities having a population of 0,000 or more. The attorneys are to be appointed by the board of county commissioners on the consent of the trial judge, and their compensation will be fixed by the

XXX Senator Matson also introduced the bill providing for a sinking fund for the city of Indianapolis, with which to pay off the city's bonded indebtedness. The bill was prepared by Merrill Moores, assistant attorney general, at the suggesteion of Senator Matson and others. Mr. Moores conferred with Controller Johnson about the bill yesterday and the latter, who was preparing a similar bill, liked the provisions of the one introduced by Senator Matson yesterday so well that he decided to allow ts substition in place of his own.

SENATE COMMITTEES MEET.

Committee on Cities and Towns Has

a Busy Session. The Senate committee on cities and towns, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to favorably recommend the bill introduced by Senator Legeman (No. 121), which provides for the collection of delinquent taxes by foreclosure of tax levies on real estates in cities having a population of more than 50,000 and to em-

the | The committee will also report favorably on the following bills: Bill No. 135, introduced by Senator Charles, concerning the Mr. Roberts, of Dearborn county, intro- improvement of streets in incorporated duced a bill defining certain felonies. The towns and cities less than 23,000 population, and regulating the powers of city coun-

Bill No. 123, introduced by Senator Legeman, providing for a sinking fund in cities having more than 50,000 and less than 100,-000, and for the appointment of sinking fund commissioners.

Bill No. 147, introduced by Senator Keeney, to authorize cities of 3,500 population and not more than 4,000 to accept the custody and control of established libraries, and to levy a tax for the maintenance of same. The Senate committee on roads met

vesterday afternoon and appointed Senators Wood and Fortune as a subcommittee to codify all laws on the subject of gravel roads. The committee also decided to report favorably on Senator Wolcott's bill. exempting Spanish-American war veterans from working out their road tax. The committee on fees and salaries held

a short session, but decided to postpone the further consideration of the fee and salary bills prepared by the State commission, until this afternoon. The elections committee met for the purpose of distributing the bills which have been referred to it, but did nothing further. The committee on judiciary which met late in the afternoon yesterday decided to stick to its former decision and make an unfavorable report on the House bill pro-

viding for extra employes in the House. The committee also decided to report favorably on the bill introduced by Senator Brooks (No. 81), which provides that in case of a contest of a will all parties interested in the estate shall become parties to the suit. The bill of Senator Agnew (No. 3), providing for the construction of a ship canal

will also be favorably reported. Senator Johnston's bill to legalize the acts of notaries, etc., will recieve the same treatment.

from Lake Michigan to the Calumet river

HOUSE RAILROAD COMMITTEE. Some of the Bills to Be Indefinitely Postponed.

The House committee on railroads held a meeting yesterday and considered a number of bills. Among them were House bills Nos. 14 and 15, both of which were indefinitely postponed. One was to require railway corporations to have one director in the State from whom legal service could always be had. The other related to service

House bill No. 104, providing for the inspection of locomotive boilers and fixing a limit to the number of pounds of steam pressure to be carried, was considered and action was deferred. The same action was taken concerning the bill requiring a pilot on the rear of engines running backward and lights at night. The bill providing for a uniform street-railway fare in towns of less than 100,000, was considered and action deferred. The committee also roads to fence their right of way with wire

House bills Nos. 3 and 76 were referred to special committees.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Vincennes University Has No Legal Claim Against the State. The special committee composed of Sen-

ators Agnew, Miller and Inman, appointed by Governor Mount to investigate the claim of Vincennes University against the State, made its report to the Senate yesterday. The report gives a complete history of the litigation and the legislation arising out of the claims of the university against the State and concludes that, upon the statement of facts in the case, there is no legal claim which the university can prefer against the State. The committee leaves the question of a moral obligation on the part of the State to the university to the judgment of the Senate.

Lambert's Free School Book Bill.

Senator Lambert held a conference with number of superintendents yesterday in the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Jones with reference to his bill providing free schoolbooks to the school children of the State. The bill provides that the books shall be purchased by the township trustees and shall be furnished to the school children gratuitously, the ownership remaining in the township. The superintendents present at the meeting vesterday expressed their entire satisfaction with the bill, but suggested to Senator Lambert that it would be even more satisfactory if the children were actually given the books instead of the use of them. This view of the matter was indorsed by Senator Lambert and he will meet with the Senate committee on education, to which the bill has been referred, to-day and have the amendment suggested incorporated in

Made a Special Order.

The minority report of the committee on affairs of Indianapolis was made in the House yesterday by Representative Morgan. In his report, Mr. Morgan asked that measures reported on be so amended as to give property-owners the right to appeal to the courts from the decision of the Board of Public Works. Members of the minority say that if this amendment was made and the bills passed in that form, one dissatisfied property-owner would be able to tie up street improvement work indefinitely by appealing from the decision of the works board. Both minority and majority reports will be made a special order of business for next week.

An Insurance Bill.

The House committee on insurance yesterday prepared to submit majority and minority reports on the full providing that when there is a total loss insurance companies must pay the full amount named i the policy. Representatives Roberts, of